KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N°. 893.] BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is publiſhed weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, *paid in advance.*

Thoſe who write to the Editor, muſt pay the poſtage of their letters.

To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodſburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling Houſe and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Paſture; the whole in good repair.

James Maccoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of

LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowler eſq. to to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of truſt, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterſon---alſo, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a ſurvey in the name of Jacob Rubſammon, including Fowler's lick---alſo, 1000 acres in ſaid county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which ſaid tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be ſold at private ſale, for the purpoſe of ſatisfying and diſcharging the truſts mentioned in ſaid deed. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Thos. Bodley

March 14th, 1803.

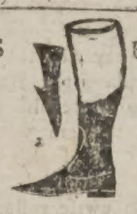
STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a ſmall SORREL FILLEY, three years old this ſpring, about 13 hands high, ſhort docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Alſo a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the ſorrel, no brand or fleſh mark on either recollected. A reaſonable reward will be given to have them ſent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.

Fayette, May 27, 1803. tf

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,



BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his cuſtomers for their paſt favors, and hopes by his attention to buſineſs to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above buſineſs next door to Mr. Boggs's, oppoſite Capt. Marſhal's tavern, Main ſtreet. He has juſt received from Philadelphia, a quantity of firſt qualitied imported Boot Legs and Engliſh Ben Soals. Any gentleman may be furniſhed with Boots or Shoes, done in the neateſt and beſt manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice, by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

SUWARROW & COSSACK *BOOTS,*

As neat as any made in Philadelphia, may be had on the ſhorteſt notice. N. B.

FOR SALE,

A MERCHANT MILL SAW MILL, and DISTILLERY,

SITUATE on the waters of Silver creek, in Madiſon county, about ſix miles from the court-houſe, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The ſtream and ſeat are equal to any in the ſtate, and the mills and diſtillery in prime order. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madiſon county, Oct. 1ſt, 1803. tf

WANTS EMPLOY,

A PERSON who wiſhes to be at ſuch buſineſs of writing, as occurs in a Merchant's counting houſe, or records. Enquire at this Office.

TOBACCO WANTED.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co.

WANT to purchaſe a quantity of

INSPECTED TOBACCO,

At any of the ware-houſes on the Kentucky river.

They have on hand a very good and extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Calculated to ſuit the country—amongſt which are the following Fall or Winter Goods:—Superfine, Common and Coarſe Cloths, Caſſimeres, Swanſdowns, Fries, Mixed, Blue, Drab and Blue Coatings, Pains, Halfthicks, Velvets, Fancy Cords and Thickſetts.

tf Lexington.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas, I am legally authorized by power of attorney, granted by John Wilſon of Philadelphia, and dated the 15th of September, 1803, to make leaſes of two tracts of land, entered, ſurveyed and patented in the name of Thomas Franklin, lying upon the waters of Kentucky river; the one containing, by ſurvey dated the 3d day of Auguſt, 1784, 116,650 acres—the other, by ſurvey dated the 21ſt of the ſame month and year, containing 108,344 acres, to ſuch perſons as may be deſirous of ſettling on ſuch lands, and upon ſuch terms as are limitted by the ſaid power of attorney. Therefore I hereby give notice, that application can be made to me in Lexington, where I will be ready to act agreeably to the powers in me veſted, as relates to the making of ſuch deeds and grants as may be required.

By virtue of the powers veſted in me, I hereby forewarn all perſons from cutting timber, working ſalt-petre caves, ſalt-water ſprings, coal mines or minerals of any deſcription, or in any manner treſpaſſing on the above lands, as any perſon offending herein, will be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigor of the law.

JOHN M. BOGGS.

Lexington, 15th Oct. 1803. tf

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Croſs Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepeſt blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3ſtf

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a BOOK BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the buſineſs in Philadelphia, any orders for RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and ſhall conſtantly keep, a ſupply of BLANK BOOKS. Old Books re-bound in the neateſt and beſt manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.

Gazette Office, Lexington.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

FOR ſale for Caſh, a Negro Man, about 30 years of age. ſtout, active, and is a good waggoner. Alſo, his wife, about 25 years of age, who is a good houſe ſervant, with her child of 11 months. They can be well recommended as valuable, honeſt ſlaves. For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Bourbon county, 4 miles from Paris.

JOHN SOPER.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A convenient two ſtory

Framed House and Lot,

Suitable elther for a private or public life, being ſituate on Main Croſs ſtreet, three doors from J. Lowrey's hat manufactory, and now occupied by N. Prentiſs. The houſe is in good repair—there is on the lot a good pump with never failing water, a ſmall garden, a convenient cellar, kitchen, &c. &c. For terms apply at the premiſes.

tf Lexington, Auguſt 22d, 1803.

RAGS.

Three cents per pound, or 18s. per hundred weight, given for clean linen or cotton rags, at Charleſs's printing office, Lexington. 12m

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Seitz & Johnson,

At their Store in Lexington, have received a very extenſive *Cargo* of *Cheap* and well aſſorted

Merchandiſe,

Conſiſting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
IRON-MONGERY,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY,
STATIONARY,
HARD WARES.
JAPAN'D,
TIN,
CROCKERY,
QUEENS' &
CHINA
HATTER'S TRIMMINGS and DYE STUFFS,
GERMAN and CRAWLEY STEEL,
VICES,
ANVILS,
NAILS,
BAR IRON, &c. &c.

Unlimited pains having been taken to ſelect the above aſſortment from the Vendues, principally of Baltimore and Philadelphia, purchaſers either WHOLESALE or RETAIL, may depend on getting much greater bargains than have been heretofore ſold in this ſtate.

15th Auguſt, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable PLANTATIONS,

Containing 355 acres, with large improvements, well watered, with bearing orchards and elegant buildings. Situate on the waters of Cane run, ſix miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road:—Will be ſold together or apart, as may ſuit the purchaſers. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcribers living on the premiſes.

DAVID MITCHELL,
DAVID LAUGHEAD.

Cane run, Sept. 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The Valuable Stallion,

SILVER HEELS,

WHICH ſtood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jeſſamine county, the paſt ſeaſon, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horſe is good, and may be ſeen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the ſubſcriber, in Clarke county. One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and ſecurity—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaſer.

H. TAYLOR.

Auguſt 7th 1803. tf

THE KENTUCKY PRIMER,

For ſale by the groſs, dozen, or ſingle.

TAKE NOTICE—That on the tenth day of November next, at the houſe now occupied by James Wigleſworth, near a large Cave ſpring, on the lower or Weſtwardly ſide of the main South fork of Licking, and about three or four miles below Cynthiana, I ſhall attend with commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Harriſon, to take the depoſitions of witneſſes to perpetuate teſtimony &c. concerning my entry and ſurvey of 1000 acres of land, made by virtue of a Treaſury Warrant, the 24th day of May 1780, lying on the main South fork of Licking, on both ſides thereof, to include two improvements, and a large cave ſpring, and to extend across the creek for quantity.

William Woods.

October 4, 1803. †

LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT STAGE.

THE public are reſpectfully informed, that my Stage Coach will ſtart from Mr. Bradley's Inn, Lexington, every Monday and Friday morning at day-break; and from Frankfort, every Tueſday and Saturday at noon.—Paſſengers may engage places at 9s. each allowing 10lb. baggage, and 1 1-2 cents per lb. for extra baggage.

JNo. KENNEDY.

Lexington, 10th Oct. 1803.

HOG's BRISTLES WANTED.

One ſhilling and three pence per pound will be given in caſh, for good, clean, well combed HOG's BRISTLES, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſhop at the corner of Main Croſs ſtreet and Short ſtreet, Lexington; where he carries on

BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any perſon may be ſupplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholeſale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever ſold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the ſtudy of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He ſtill continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as uſual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Oct. 17th, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

On a Credit of Five Years,

Or to be Rented for the ſame time,

That Valuable TRACT OF LAND,

OF 1000 acres, on the waters of North Elkhorn, eight miles from Lexington, and about four from Georgetown, formerly well known by the name of the Bryan Spring tract, being part of an old Military Survey—It is equal in quality to any land in the ſtate of Kentucky, and is well watered and timbered—there are about 150 acres well cleared & fenced & dvided into convenient fields & lots, 20 acres of meadow, beſides lots of clover and blue graſs—there is a large, elegant brick houſe, two ſtories high, with three rooms on a floor; alſo a kitchen, two ſtories high, together with a good ſpring houſe, corn houſe, ſtables, &c.—There is convenient to the dwelling houſe, a never failing ſpring of excellent water. The above land is in the vicinity of ſome valuable merchant miſls. For further information reſpecting this tract of land, thoſe diſpoſed to purchaſe may enquire of the Hon. John Breckinridge, now at the city of Waſhington, to John Pope Eſq. in Lexington, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WALTER WARFIELD.

October 10th, 1803.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the ſubſcriber, in Garrard county, about five miles from the mouth of Hickman, a

BAY HORSE,

about 14 hands high, three years old, no brands, has lately been chopped below each eye with an inch chiſel for the ſwelled head; the ſaid horſe is mixed with grey hairs all over his body, has a lump on one of his hind legs, & one of his hind feet white—the above horſe is of a low carriage, trots naturally. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, or ſecures him ſo that I can get him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

JOHN DUNN.

7th October 1803. 3†

UNITED STATES,

Kentucky District to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twentieth day of Auguſt 1803, and in the twenty-eighth year of American Independence, SAMUEL WILSON of ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the following words to wit:

"The *Kentucky Engliſh Grammar,* or *New Grammatical Inſtitute,* containing a comprehenſive ſyſtem of Engliſh Grammar, in which the whole ſtructure and eſſential principles, of that moſt copious language, according to the moſt approved modern ſtandards, are conciſely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakeſt capacities. By *Samuel Wilſon,* Teacher of Languages and Belles-lettres."

In conformity to the Act of Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

THO: TUNSTALL, C.K.D.C.

THREE LETTERS

on the doctrine of

THE TRINITY,

For ſale at this office.

MILITARY LANDS.

For Sale,

TWO valuable tracts of MILITARY LAND, ſituate on the river Ohio (ſtate of Ohio) about 25 miles below Limeſtone, including the mouth of Bear creek, and extending up the river 1519 perches to the mouth of Maple creek. One of theſe tracts containing 1400 acres, was granted to Gen. John Nevill; the other containng 2222 acres, granted to Genl. Daniel Morgan. A large proportion of each of theſe tracts, is river bottom of the firſt quality, on which are ſeveral improvements; the balance excellent upland well watered and timbered. The lines of ſurvey will be ſhewn by Jonathan Taylor, or Peter Demoſs, who live on the lands.

I will ſell on a long credit, on the intereſt being paid annually—For further information enquire of James Morriſon, in Lexington, Kentucky, who is in poſſeſſion of a draught deſcriptive of the ſurveys, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Oct. 8, 1803.

IN THE PRESS,

And will be ready in a few days, the

Kentucky Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord,

1804.

Which may be had by the Gross, Dozen or ſingle.

BANK NOTE FOUND.

FOUND on the Lexington courſe during the late races, A BANK NOTE of TEN DOLLARS. The owner can have it by applying at this office. 3w

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PARIS SUBSCRIPTION RACES.

WILL commence the laſt Thurſday in October, over a fine turf, and continue till Saturday. The two firſt days free for any horſe, mare or gelding.

Firſt day the winning horſe, the three mile heats has two thirds the ſubſcription money.

Second day, the winning horſe the two mile heats has the reſidue of the money ſubſcribed.

The third day, the winning horſe the one mile heats, ſhall have the entrance money of that and the two preceding days.

No horſe above three years old is permitted to ſtart the laſt day, and that untried.

Horſes to be entered with Capt. Henry Buckhanon, who will give the rules of the turf.

Auguſt the 16th, 1803.

Taken up by William Lowrey, living in Harriſon county, on the waters of Mill creek, one

CHESNUT SORREL MARE,

three years old laſt ſpring, fourteen and a half hands high, branded with a ſtirrup iron on the near ſhoulder, has a ſtar and ſnip; approiſed to 21l.

SAML. M'MILLIN.

Taken up by Philip Buſh, on Four Mile creek, in Clarke county, one

Small Bay Mare,

about twelve hands and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock thus, 3, a ſtar and ſnip in her forehead, nine or ten years old; appraiſed to 4l. 10s.

* *Achilles Eubank,* j.p.

Bourbon county, ſct.

Taken up by Archibald Bell, living on the waters of Stoner, near Pleaſant Point meeting houſe,

A Bay Filley,

left hind foot white, no brand, about 12 hands high, two years old laſt ſpring, not broke; appraiſed to 12 dollars.

John Hume, J.P.B.C.

Auguſt 12, 1803. †

Taken up by John Lee, in Harriſon, on Beaver creek, a

Brown Mare,

2 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder S, a large blaze, her hind feet white half way up to her hams, her near fore foot white to the paſtern joint; appraiſed to 12l. May 8, 1802.

A copy. Atteſt

† *W. Moore, C. H. C.*

Clarke county, ſct.

Taken up by Wm. Hill, living on Howard's lower creek, Clarke county, an

Iron Gray Horſe,

6 years old, 15 hands high, off hind foot white, a remarkable white ſpot on his near thigh, white face, ſhod before, trots natural, no brand perceivable; appraiſed to 20l. before me this 10th of Auguſt 1803.

† *Wm. Mc. Millan.*

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Reflections on
POLITICAL ECONOMY,
and the
PROSPECT BEFORE US.
Addreſſed to the CITIZENS of the Weſtern Country.

No. VIII.

Markets relative to the Farmer and Merchant.

1st. Market relative to the Farmer.

IT is not only the duty of the farmer to relinquiſh forever the ruinous policy, of exporting his produce to a *forign market*, but alſo to turn his whole force and ingenuity towards the means of rendering the *market relative to himself*, as valuable as poſſible. To do this with effect, and in ſuch a manner as to produce the moſt *conſtant* advantage to himſelf, to the merchant at home and abroad, and to the world of mankind at large, he muſt change his preſent mode of farming. This mode is certainly of all others the moſt improvident; but it reſults from neceſſity and that lax ſtate of the home market, which heretofore has done but little good to the community. This neceſſity and laxity in exchange will not, however, always laſt. The country is moving on to an elevated deſtiny: and commerce will one day or other open all its ſtores, to reward ingenuity and induſtry.

I ſhall, therefore, take the liberty of ſuggeſting a few remarks upon the mode of making ſuch an appropriation of his labour, as to render it, *in general*, moſt beneficial to himſelf and to ſociety.

The wiſe farmer who ſhall deſire to increaſe his opulence, will not only calculate the extent of his own wants, but of the ſtate, not only of the ſtate, but of all Europe and the whole world. He will conſider that the wants of mankind are in proportion to the claims of neceſſity and the ſtate of luxury; that the modifications of this luxury are as various as the human paſſions, and as extenſive in their range, as the empire of fancy itſelf. Now the farmer is nothing leſs than the prime agent, who draws forth from the inexhauſtible reſources of nature, the firſt means of gratifying thoſe wants of mankind. The manufacturer, by his ſkill prepares them for conſumption, and throws them into ſuch claſſes as ſhall beſt anſwer the end in view. The merchant, in the mean time, by the force of his capital makes the great diſtribution. By this conjoint operation, the *comforts of necessity* and *the conveniences of luxury*, are attained, and human life gratified by the bounties of a benevolent providence.

But as nature is extremely whimſical in her diſpenſations, it is certainly the height of wiſdom to guard againſt their effect, and indeed to make advantage upon honorable grounds, of ſuch an ordination of things. In ſome countries and in ſome ſeaſons, the fly, the tempeſt or the drought, make havoc in the productions of the ſoil, and prevent the neceſſary wants of nature from being ſupplied. At other ſeaſons, war may ſhut up the cuſtomary aventes of ſupport for extenſive communities; or turn commerce out of its uſual channnel. Theſe things have happened in the world, from the beginning of ſociety: and as long as there are human paſſions, or ſeeming contrarities in nature, they will forever hold their old courſe.

Now all the uſe I wiſh to make of theſe remarks is to ſhew the farmer *how certainly* he may expect to meet with fluctuations in the *customary modes* by which the wants of mankind are ſupplied; that in ſome years, there will be an uncommon demand for one article, or for twenty; that at ſucceeding periods, the prices of thoſe ſame commodities will be exceedingly reduced. All kinds of markets, whether foreign or domeſtic, will, of courſe, receive an impreſſion and be regulated by the peculiar ſtate of ſociety. As the caſe particularly relates to the Weſtern country of America, there will be a great demand all over Europe, for the produce of the United States, or perhaps very little or no demand. The markets at Orleans will, conſequently, be either barren, or productive. The home markets will be regulated by the ſtate of the caſe abroad; and the farmer likewiſe actuated by ſuch proſpects, in the appropriations of his labour.

To guard againſt theſe fluctuations, where they threaten injury; or to take advantage of them, where they preſent beneficial effects, the farmer muſt lay down one *certain* and *conſtant* mode of cropping, from which he will be wrong to deviate. HE MUST MAKE A GREATER VARIETY OF COMMODITIES ON HIS FARM, AND LESS IN QUANTITY THAN HE HAS DONE: Some wheat, ſome flour, ſome tobacco, hemp, flax, corn, cotton, &c. &c. Becauſe *one or two* of theſe articles, commanded a high price the laſt year, let him not ſuppoſe from *that circumstance* that he may direct his whole force to their cultivation the ſucceeding year, with the idea of getting rich at once. The incautious efforts of a griping avarice, or of a rapacious ſpeculation, are not ſuch *certain modes* of amaſſing wealth, as the ſlow means of a conſtant induſtry, where the mind preſerves its innocence, its integrity, and has *time* to make a *prudent advantage* of the operations of chance. On this head let him reaſon thus:—

"It is true that laſt year I made a "handſome ſum of money by the article "of flour. Will it be wiſe for me, the "next year, to throw my labour on the "mercy of chance, whoſe final effect "cannot be known for *twelve months*, "and which may daſh all thoſe flatter"ing proſpects which I derived from "the laſt year's ſucceſs? If I ſhall meet "with no market, will not the crop "ſpoil on my hands if I ſtore it up, and if "I ſell it, will the reduced price I ob"tain reward me for my labour? Had "I not better proceed upon more cer"tain grounds, and appropriate my la"bour to the cultivation of ſomething "of a variety of articles, with the *more* "*certain expectation* of ſelling *for a* "*good price*, an article that muſt, among "ſuch a quantity, be in demand? And "even if one half of them ſhould be "in demand, will not the price I obtain "reward my labour; Pay, for what "may looſe its value either by ſpoiling "or a low price, and at the end of the "year will I not, in the main, be more "ſecure in what I have done?"

If the farmer would always reaſon in this way, and act from the bias of ſuch arguments, it is not difficult to foreſee that things would be regulated upon a better ſtanding than they are. Experience has ſhewn, the fatal effects of his preſent mode of farming even in the trifling home markets of the Weſtern country and in thoſe that were ſought abroad. Some years he got a good price for one or two articles which made him cultivate the ſame commodities the next. But his expectations were deceived. His property was waſted either in the barn of the farm yard, or the ware houſe of a foreign market. Had he, however, purſued the plan which I have recommended, it is generally impoſſible that he either could have ſuſtained the ſame loſs at market as to price, or upon the farm, in caſe his commodities were waſted by the decays of nature. Beſides where there are a variety of commodities ready for market, among that variety, there are many which are not ſuſceptable of conſiderable loſs and which may wait for that market. Such are the articles of hemp flax, cotton, and tobacco. Wheat and flour are remarkably periſhable; and for the whole force of a farm to be generally directed to the cultivation of *large portions of these articles*, would be a degree of madneſs that in a few years would ſink the fortune of a farmer in the Weſtern country, where markets are but yet in their infancy—At leaſt he could not expect to thrive as faſt, as where he was adding *something* every year to the ſtock of his wealth; and this cannot be done unleſs he has *something* that will every year command a price.

Another beneficial effect of this plan will be, that the mercantile capital will be kept in motion. If there is no demand for one article at a foreign market, each year, there may be for another. If the article in demand, can be procured with facility and upon moderate terms, by the merchants at home he will embark a part of his capital in the exportation of it. By this means trade is not permitted to languiſh. Its conſtant activity is abſolutely neceſſary to prevent it from declining. The farmer, in the mean time, feels all the advantage of its ſteady co-operation with his intereſt.

I here conclude my reflections on the firſt diviſion of this article, to wit, on *the market relative to the farmer*. In ſeveral ſucceeding numbers I ſhall take the liberty of conſidering the ſecond part of the article, or *the market relative to the merchant*.

ARISTIDES.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO THE FARMER.

MOTIVES of humanity and benevolence prevail upon my inclination, and compels me to condeſcend to notice, in your reply to *Medicus*, ſeveral miſrepreſentations, either through will or ignorance. If they proceed from the latter, which I the rather ſuſpect, charity will pardon you; if not, you muſt have baſely deſigned, by miſrepreſenting and diſtorting truth, to bewilder weak and unthinking minds, as ſuch only your diſingenious ſophiſtry can influence. If this was your intention, if your motives were thus baſely wilful, you deſerve to be kicked from ſociety, as an enemy to its welfare, and viewed as a monſter.

Your firſt beginning is an ungenerous miſtatement. *You say, we are informed by Medicus, that no physician is fit to practise, or deserves confidence, unless they have passed an examination before men of integrity and professional abilities.* *Medicus* tells you no ſuch thing; and if he had he would have told you an untruth. For there might be many men very ſkilful and fit to practiſe any where, who have not yet paſſed an examination. But ſuch men as theſe are ready and willing at any time to prove the aſcendency of their profeſſional abilities by the ſtricteſt examination. *Medicus* merely inſinuates that no perſon ſhould be admitted to practiſe, but thoſe who were capable of paſſing an examination before men of known and acknowledged ſkill in medicine. And what man who is capable, would heſitate to have his knowledge ſcrutinized, and therefore juſtly appreciated? I truſt not one is to be found. All men who have abilities are conſcious of them; and he who knows he underſtands what he profeſſes, will not heſitate to be examined, but if occaſion requires, he will be glad to teſtify his knowledge in ſuch an honorable praiſeworthy manner. On the contrary, it cannot be reaſonably expected that quacks and mere pretenders would thus cheerfully riſque an examination. They know their own weakneſs, becauſe they are really weak, and would not willingly appear before men of true merit, to expoſe their ignorance and falſe pretenſions. They have diſcernment enough to know that the penetrating eyes of competent knowledge and ability will immediately ſee through the veil which obſcures their incapacity from vulgar view, and that they then will be viewed in their true colors and treated in the manner they beſt deſerve.

Again, in your firſt ſet out, you have not only manifeſted a diſpoſition to diſtort and miſrepreſent the meaning of *Medicus*, but you have widely overleaped the limits of truth. You aſſert that *Medicus says, no person must have a right to practise physic in this state but the society (or gentlemen who have stood their examination) and those by them admitted after due examination.* I defy you to point out in the addreſs of *Medicus* any ſuch idea attempted to be inculcated, either by direct expreſſion or inſinuation. He only ſuggeſts to the ſociety, the propriety of petitioning the legiſlature to make ſome regulations relative to the practiſe of phyſic, and not to admit any perſon who merely profeſſes to be a phyſician, to preſcribe and adminiſter medicine, until it is aſcertained whether or not he is completely adequate. He does not in one inſtance, even imply that the ſociety ſhall preſume to arrogate to themſelves, the right of aſcertaining the medical qualifications of any man, but ſhall leave it altogether to the legiſlature, to make what regulations, as in their wiſdom they may deem moſt proper; and this will appear by the following extract from *Medicus*:

"*The various fatal consequence which result from the indiscriminate admission of men into the practise of physic in this state, abundantly evince the necessity of the legislature, to prescribe some regulation to remedy the evil.*" So he did not pretend to dictate the method by which to regulate the practiſe of medicine; but left that to the good ſenſe of the legiſlature.

You have diſcanted largely and in a very deſultory manner on incorporations, privileged orders, and barriers to emulation, as if the accompliſhment of any ſuch thing was deſigned either by *Medicus* or the ſociety. No perſon of common underſtanding would have been impreſſed with ſuch puerile, *bugbear* conceits. The method it is expected the legiſlature would take to regulate the practiſe of medicine, is to appoint a committee of phyſicians of undoubted ſkill and abilities, who ſhall examine all the candidates for the practiſe of medicine, and if upon examination they ſhould be found duly qualified, ſhall give them a certificate thereof, and licenſe to practiſe, and that without ſuch certificate and licenſe, any perſon practiſing ſhall be ſubject to ſome penalty. Under this regulation, or one ſimilar to this, how can there be a monopoly of practiſe, a privileged ſet of phyſicans to the excluſion of others of merit, or how can that ſpirit of emulation for excellence be at all diminiſhed; How can men, who are really phyſicians, who are qualified to ſtand the teſt of examination, in any reſpect ſuffer in reputation or in practice? Have not all, after examination, the ſame advantages, the ſame privileges in practiſe?

All men, who are competent, will not think it a hardſhip in ſubmitting to this ſimple but uſeful ceremony, to obtain an honorable permiſſion to practiſe; but would be gratified to think that the public have made a diſtinction between merit and demerit, & that the former is duly reſpected & deſervedly preferred. None but weak & poor minds can be excluded by this regulation; and in this perhaps conſiſts that excluſive privilege you ſo often mentioned. In this ſenſe I agree an excluſive privilege is granted, not to men of ignorance and meanneſs, as you wiſh to have it, but to all men of talents and worth. This excluſive privilege is at all times acceſſable to men of merit, who can never be debarred from the enjoyment of it.

If the learned and able phyſician is brought down to a level with the ignorant pretender, both to have the ſame advantage, the one as much reſpected as the other, a ſpirit of emulation will not be increaſed, as you ignorantly urge, but would be diminiſhed infinitely, if not entirely extinguiſhed. If the man of erudition and extenſive medical knowledge, is not more encouraged, not more honored and reſpected than the illiterate empiric, what can be an inducement for men to ſpend many years, all the firſt period of their lives in painful labour and fatigue of mind, to qualify themſelves with much and uſeful knowledge of the profeſſion, ſince that will avail them no more than that which they can acquire by ſlight application one or two years. When this degraded equality becomes general and cuſtomary, every one who ſhall make choice of the profeſſion of medicine, will aſk himſelf this queſtion: "Why ſhould I ſpend ſo much time and money and make ſuch violent exertions of mind, (almoſt inſupportable) to acquire great knowledge, ſince a much ſmaller portion will anſwer the very ſame purpoſe?" And this being the caſe no doubt he will conclude that little information will do as well as a great deal. And others reaſoning in the ſame manner, we will aſſuredly be infeſted with ſwarms of quacks. Nevertheleſs ſhould we have aſſes and quacks, a great ſpirit of competition will ſtill prevail, not for knowledge or uſefulneſs, but for forbid gain.

In all countries where merit and excellence are not reſpected and preferred, you may be ſure you will rarely meet with them: and if you ſhould you ought to conſider their exiſtance as extraordinary. Do you expect that men will ſtrive to obtain eminence or ſuperiority, without a ſtimulus or excitement? Without inducement men are ſupine and retchleſs; but when rightly impreſſed with the importance of mental acquirements when facinated by grand objects and noble views, their perſeverance, in the attainment of eminence is aſtoniſhing; nothing human can exceed the activity of their mind; ſcarcely any thing is too large for their graſp or too elevated for their reach; and what can more excite men to emulate for excellence than an expectation of being duly rewarded with honor and reſpect, and being diſtinguiſhed from the herd of falſe pretenders and mountebanks.

You deny the practicability of aſcertaining the abilities and knowledge of men in phyſic or any of the learned profeſſions by interrogations only; and inſiſt upon it that the only method by which it can be done is to preſent ſpecimens of their knowledge to the external ſenſes and judge by them alone; that they are the only and infallible *criteria* of truth. How will you come to the knowledge of a man, in abſtract ſubjects, or in matters which depend altogether upon mental exertion? When a preceptor gives his pupil a treatiſe to read, in order to know whether he underſtands it, whether will he put the pupil to the trouble of writing down his thoughts on the ſubject and preſenting them to the ſenſe of ſight before his knowledge can be aſcertained. And if he is not acquainted with the art of writing, his preceptor can have no judgment of his abilities. When an accurate judge of law wiſhes to know whether the young practitioner underſtands a particular point in law, how will he do it if not by aſking him queſtions? And if the learned and experienced phyſician wiſhes to know whether his ſtudent underſtands a particular complaint, the cauſe and cure for that complaint, in what manner will he do it with more preciſion than by queſtions and anſwers? Theſe few interrogations are ſufficiently ſatisfactory, and ſo clearly expoſe the abſurdity of your opinion on this, * that time and paper taken up in farther explication would be needleſsly waſted. Though permit me to tell you, that ſo long as you depend upon the external ſenſes, as the only means of mental acquirements, ſo long will you continue in your preſent ſtate of wretched darkneſs.

Of the many errors into which you have attempted to draw the illiterate part of the community, I ſhall notice only one more, viz. "*That the public can best judge of the merit of physicians, and are not so insane, as to trust to bad hands and desert the good ones.*" This principle is, in itſelf and in fact, egregiouſly wrong. To tell me that the people who are not phyſicians, can judge of medical qualifications, as preciſely as individuals good proficients in the ſcience of medicine, is as prepoſterous as to tell me that a man who never read a latin book, can judge of the proficiency of a latin ſcholar, as well as the man who has taught the language twenty years. Although *the people mind their interest too well to be injured by any man or swarms of men in practical matters*; Yet if the principles of thoſe matters of practice are not familiar to their minds they are very liable to be injured and deceived for no perſon is qualified to judge of that which he is totally unacquainted with. A man who never ſaw ſculpture or painting, certainly cannot judge of the merit of a performance in either of thoſe arts, ſo well as the artiſt or ſome other perſon, who has been in great habit of obſerving and judging them. Neither can any perſon ſo well and ſo quickly aſcertain medical qualifications, as a phyſician.

It is very true that a complete quack cannot always deceive the people—they will in time be undeceived; and when once they ſee their error, nobody doubts but they will withdraw their ſupport and deſert him. But before this ſhall happen how much injury may he have done? how many perſons has he haſtened from the ſtage of exiſtance? and how many more has he brought to the brink of departure?

Experience verifies how difficult it is for the people to diſtinguiſh quacks from phyſicians, and how apt they are to be duped into a belief of the eminence of perfect mountebanks and the efficacy of their quack medicine. To prove this examples almoſt without number might be produced. But one or two inſtances will ſuffice to ſhew how eaſy it is for quacks to deceive and impoſe upon the people.

The ſucceſs of the German impoſter *Mesmer*, who completely duped the people of Germany and France, is a ſignal inſtance of the influence of quackery. He pretended to have made great diſcoveries, and that theſe centered in the magnet, which he aſſerted, was a good and ſafe remedy againſt all diſeaſes incident to the human body. As the common load ſtone did not appear to him ſufficiently important and myſterious, he went ſtill farther: He contrived an uncommon one, and named the effects of it "Animal Magnetiſm." Afterwards his aſſumptions were ſtill more bold, and he proclaimed every where, that the power of this ſubtle fluid was centered in his own perſon. He was conſtantly ſurrounded with clouds of invalids, not only from the neighborhood, but from the ſurrounding countries and nations, applying for relief from this *nostrum* or univerſal remedy. Extraordinary ſucceſs attended him in both Germany and France, not only one, two, three or four years, but many; in which time he amaſſed an immenſe fortune. But at length he was ſuſpected of impoſition, and by the interpoſition of the government of France, he was detected. The government appointed a committee of eight men of great learning & abilities to enquire into and appreciate the merit of this new diſcovery. Theſe philoſophers, among whom were the illuſtrious names of Franklin and Lavoiſier, after ſound inveſtigation and numerous experiments, concluded that this boaſted "Animal Magnetiſm" had no real exiſtance in nature; that *Mesmer* was either an arrant impoſter or a deceived fanatic.

The favorable reception of the quack medicine of St. Germain, his "Artificial Tea," named Tea for prolonging life, and Count Calioſtro's "Balm of Life" is a proof how the people are to be deceived. Calioſtro pretended he had attained the age of upwards of two hundred years, and that he was rendered invulnerable to poiſon. Theſe bold aſſertions could not fail to excite very general attention. The inſpired father Gaſner aſcribed all diſeaſes to diabolical agency, contending that Satan, the grand enemy of mankind, has power to ſhorten our lives by diſeaſes. Vaſt numbers of credulous people flocked to this fanatic for the purpoſe of obtaining relief. Multitudes of patients beſieged him in his quarters every day! Perkins' *metallic tractors* are no leſs an impoſition or piece of quackery; and every body in America knows with what admiration they have been received and how efficacious they have been thought to be in almoſt every complaint.

Inſtances of the great ſucceſs of quacks in impoſing themſelves and their *Panaceas*, their *Nostrums*, &c. upon the people, as I before obſerved, are numberleſs. But theſe are ſufficient to prove to any reaſonable mind, that the people are not the beſt judges to whom we can appeal, in order to know the medical qualifications of any man. The abſurdity of any univerſal medicine can only obtain credit with the weak, the credulous, or the ignorant. I will conclude with the following juſt ſentiments of the famous *Dr. Willich* upon the abſurdity of univerſal remedies: "How, for inſtance, can it be conceived, that the ſame remedy ſhould be capable of reſtoring the tone of the fibres when they are relaxed, and alſo have the power of relaxing them when they are too rigid; that it ſhould coagulate the fluids when they are in a ſtate of reſolution, and then again attenuate them when they are too viſcid; that it ſhould moderate the nerves in a ſtate of preternatural ſenſibility, and likewiſe reſtore them to their proper degree of irritability when they are in a contrary ſtate."

I here cloſe my objections to your publication replying to *Medicus*. I truſt you are now ready to believe with me, that your apprehenſions were groundleſs; that no corporation was deſigned to take place, excluding men deſerving reſpect; that a regulation for the practiſe of medicine, ſuggeſted by *Medicus*, will not be attended with all thoſe evils which you imagine, but on the contrary, that it is pregnant with all thoſe beneficial conſequences which reſult from the encouragement of ſcience, of excellence and of every thing noble and honorable.

PHILO MEDICUS.

October 16th, 1803.

* "What a man knows upon any literary "ſubject, cannot be aſcertained by verbal ex"amination."

To "A CITIZEN."

DID your ſagacity and power bear any proportion to your zeal, your diſlike to the "Farmer" would no doubt be attended with conſequences the moſt awful and tremendous. Inſtead of overpowering him merely with a torrent of metaphor and invective,—of reſorting to the arts of miſrepreſentation and quackery;—you would then exert your invention to refute his poſitions, or puniſh him for daring to attack the rediculous ſolemnities and quackery of the ſchools. For if we were to judge of the ſite of your mind by the *traces* of ſenſe and ingenuity which appear in your addreſs to Mr. Bradford, we ſhould infer that its ſituation was neither pleaſant, nor enviable: but that it was only ſufficient to enable you to miſrepreſent, to diſtort; to uſe the figures of ſpeech, and abuſe with contumelious epithets, all who dared to interfere with the mighty majeſty of your opinion. And if he were to proceed and de-

clare what would be your conduct if fortune had clothed you with power, and were to judge by the marks of paſſion which appear in your addreſs, our concluſions would not be more favorable.

You ſay (as elegantly as truly to be ſure) that "the profeſſed object of the Farmer is to controvert the idea *of* ſcientific qualifications *being* neceſſary to direct the practice of phyſic;" but you are unable to point out where the Farmer has ſaid ſo.—A *diſinterested* and *impartial* reader would rather ſay that the Farmer's object was to prove that injuſtice and evil conſequences would follow, if the legiſlature were to erect a corporation to deſignate the characters that ſhould practice medicine in this ſtate. How the learned and ſcientific "Citizen" could have been led into this miſtake, I do not know, unleſs he belonged to the tribe of "Medicus," and the *Monkiſh cap* and *long gown* and *formal diploma* of the corporate doctor, were in his mind identified with the real phyſician. It is amuſing, indeed, "Citizen," to think how far the prejudices of ſome will carry them. Formerly every big man had his titles of knight and baronet and earl ar duke; and panted as ardently to encreaſe them as the child did his gewgaw or his play things. This diſpoſition pervaded every claſs of individuals in ſociety, until it reached the ſchool-men. Becauſe the officer, the prieſt, and the nobleman, had their titles, the ſcholar, forgetting all the ideas of merit which were attached to that character, muſt have titles alſo: and thus B. A. and M. A. and L. L. D. and the Lord knows what, became as common in ſociety, as his grace and lordſhip and honourable and right honorable, &c. &c. Becauſe, too, the nobleman had his inſignia and coat of arms, the ſchoolman muſt have his diploma and cap and gown.—Forſooth the little vanity of both muſt be gratified by pompous names and idle diſtinctions. Originally they may have been conferred upon real merit. But who does not know that they have been conferred upon the ignorant and cowardly as well as on the learned & brave? Who does not know that the M. D. and L. L. D. is as often conferred upon him who can pay the GRINDER,† as upon him who is expert in ſcholaſtick ſyllogiſm, or poſſeſſed of extenſive learning & knowledge? It is time for the mind to ſhake off prejudice, and reſpect for high ſounding names and pompous diſtinctions; to ſubmit only to the authority of reaſon; and do homage to merit, whether it is found in the humble citizen, or under the more diſtinguiſhed appellation of Doctor. We want no corporate body to give titles in literature, no more than we want a monarch to confer titles of nobility; and if the "Citizen" or "Medicus" are anxious to obtain and wear them, they muſt *import* them from a foreign country. Competition will diſcover talents; and bring them into view from every ſituation in life. And it is the policy of our conſtitution, neither to deſtroy competition; nor to enable the corporate doctor to lord it over his untitled rival.

As titles have been obtained in Europe, how can we hope they will not be ſo obtained in America?—There are inſtances even here, where they were conferred upon motives far diſtant from a deſire to promote literature. The world knows how America was amuſed a few years ſince, when the pompous title of L. L. D. was conferred upon Jonathan Dayton and Timothy Pickering; men who were ignorant of the laws of their country; and who betrayed that ignorance by living in the daily habit of violating them: but upon whom the title was conferred to give them the dignity & fame of learning, and to raiſe them to higher diſtinction and conſequence in the world. Can we be ſecure that your corporate phyſicians will not be of this ſtamp? will exiſt only in their diploma? in the M. D. which follows it? obtained too by a ſervile adherence to opinion—by prejudice—by partiality? Can we be ſecure that others will not be rejected, becauſe they have opinions of their own? opinions on the theory and practice of medicine different from their examiners and judges? and will not your examiners and judges ſit, in all the ſtate of clerical dignity? be impatient of contradiction? and deſirous to give their own opinions the ſtamp of infallibility? Or, will they be infallible like the Pope?—Able to diſcriminate character?—Capable of diſcovering heresy, & of checking its progreſs whenever it ſhall appear before them? Who are to appoint—where are we to find ſuch infallible characters? I am afraid Citizen—that unfortunately for your cauſe—we ſhall not find a ſufficient number of Corporate Doctors in the ſtate, to wear the Schoolman's Robe, and theſe we muſt have, ſince the Gown confers the merit. How will you get out of this dilemma? I fear that as you advance, you will get into a labyrinth; and when confuſed and bewildered, will too late diſcover the errors into which you have gone.

Ceaſe then Citizen, from wiſhing to depart from the circle in which you move; or to deſire a title which will ſecure you no reſpect. I ſuſpect you now practice phyſic without it. And if you are the man I think you to be, a ſhallow pretender to ſuperior parts and learning, you will if your examining judges are impartial, be in a worſe ſituation. For no man who miſtakes the object of another, which a man of plain ſenſe, while running can perceive; who confounds title with dignity; who at one time makes the Farmer an ignorant clodhopper, and at another, a petty-fogging attorney:—can ever paſs examination, and juſtly obtain the name of medical doctor.

A Friend to the Farmer.

† There is a claſs of men at Edinburgh and other univerſities in Europe, called Grinders, who for pay will obtain degrees for ſtudents of every deſcription. They write for ſtudents the common queſtions which are put at examinations, and the anſwers which pleaſe the profeſſors, which the ſtudent commits to memory. They alſo write their Theſis, and the defence which is to be made of it.

IN purſuance of a decree of the Lincoln circuit court, at their September term, one thouſand eight hundred and three, I will proceed to ſell, on Monday, the 19th day of December, 1803, the tract of LAND, called and known by the name of Engliſh's ſtation, lying in Lincoln county, on Dick's river, and bounded agreeable to and by the calls contained in a deed of conveyance from Lucas Sullivant to Spencer Griffan, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1799. Alſo, the tract of LAND whereon Geo. Noaks now lives, and lying near to the above deſcribed land, it being the land bounded by the courſes given in a deed of conveyance from Edward Weſt, of Lexington, to Spencer Griffan, for 200 acres, more or leſs, bearing date the firſt day of June, 1798. The ſale will be held on the lands. I will alſo proceed to ſell, on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1804, at the court-houſe of Lincoln county, in the town of Stanford, being court day, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, to wit:—200 acres, lying in the county of Hardin, on the waters of Rough creek, and bounded by the courſes given in a deed of conveyance from Robert Dobſon to Spencer Griffan, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1798.—2200 acres, ſituate on Bruſh creek, it being the remaining part, not yet ſold, of a tract of Land ſold by James Cravens to Spencer Griffan, as appears by a deed of conveyance, recorded in the Danville Diſtrict court—626 acres, ſituate on Richland creek, to include Linam's lick, Knox county, being a part of the tract of ſeven hundred and fifty acres, which Spencer Griffan bought of Thomas Carneal, attorney in fact for John Harvey. The above mentioned lands being thoſe which are contained in a deed of mortgage from Spencer Griffan to Joſeph F. Lewis and Nathan Huſton, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1799; and will be ſold for ready money, or ſo much of them as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſum of 350l. with ſix per cent. intereſt thereon, from the 1ſt day of October, 1799, till paid. Alſo 41. 12s. 6d. and alſo the ſum of 153l. with ſix per cent. intereſt thereon, from the 20th day of July, 1799, till paid. The before mentioned ſums being the amount of a judgment and decree which Joſeph F. Lewis and Nathan Huſton, complainants in a ſuit in chancery, againſt Spencer Griffan defendant, recovered in the Lincoln circuit court, at their September term, 1803 together with all legal coſts ariſing thereon to the ſaid complainants in proſecuting their ſuit.

N. HUSTON,
Commiſſioner.

October 21ſt, 1803.

A CAUTION.

Whereas ſome time in the months of March or April laſt, I aſſigned to a certain Henry Buſh, of Fayette county, one half of a bond given by Peter Evans ſen. of Madiſon county to me, for 1000 acres of land, with a ſpecial warranty, lying in Madiſon county, on the South Fork of the Kentucky river, being part of his claim of John Fowler's claims on ſaid South Fork—Now this is to forewarn any perſon or perſons whatever againſt taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to be anſwerable to him or his aſſigns—But I am always ready to comply with my contract with the ſaid Henry Buſh.

Belain Posey Evans.

October 25, 1803. 3w

Taken up by Henry Moore, a dark Sorrel Stallion, about 16 hands high, four years old laſt ſpring, a ſtar and ſnip, ſhod all round; appraiſed to 47l. 10s. Auguſt 27th 1803.

* R. HICKMAN.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 25.

The conteſt between meſſrs. Thomas Speed and Benjamin Grayſon, candidates for the office of clerk to the Circuit Court of this county, being at length decided, the opinion or deciſion of the court of Appeals thereon, no doubt will be intereſting to our readers:—

West. Amer.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, ſct.

Clerk's office of the Court of Appeals,
October 8, 1803.

Thomas Speed, plaintiff, against Benjamin Grayſon, defendant. } Upon a rehearing of a motion for a peremptory mandamus.

THE court being now ſufficiently adviſed of and concerning the motion aforeſaid, and having inſpected the record and papers filed herein, delivered in the following opinion, to wit:

The propriety of granting or not granting this motion, depends on the 10th ſection of the act entitled, "an act to eſtabliſh Circuit Courts." The court does not conceive that this ſection expreſsly requires or neceſſarily implies, that the certificate of the oath or affirmation it preſcribes to be taken by a Circuit or Aſſiſtant Judge, ſhall be recorded before he can act as ſuch; but if from a literal or gramatical conſtruction of the ſection, it did ſeem neceſſarily to imply this requiſition, it ought not to be taken as its true meaning; inasmuch as it would have rendered it impoſſible to have held any of the courts which were to be eſtabliſhed by the act;—therefore, the Legiſlature could only mean, that the certificate ſhould be recorded as ſoon as it could poſſibly or conveniently be done. And it appears in this caſe, that the aſſiſtant judges of the circuit court of Nelſon county, did, at the time of the conteſt now to be decided on aroſe, thus produce and cauſe their certificates to be recorded by Speed, who was then elected clerk, and ordered to record them, by a majority of the court duly qualified to direct the order; conſequently Speed was legally appointed clerk of that court.

Wherefore, it is adjudged and ordered, that the order in this caſe made at the laſt term of this court, be ſet aſide;—and it is further adjudged and ordered, that a peremptory mandamus do immediately iſſue commanding the ſaid Benj. Grayſon to deliver, conformably to the laſt act, all the records, papers, and things remaining in his poſſeſſion as clerk of the late court of quarter ſeſſions for the county of Nelſon, and alſo as clerk of the late diſtrict court held at Bardſtown in the ſaid county to the ſaid Thomas Speed, as clerk of the ſaid circuit court.

A copy. Teſte
ACHILLES SNEED, C. C. A.

Doctor Jenner.—At a court of common council, held by the Lord Mayor of London at Guildhall, on the 11th of Aug. the freedom of the city was unanimouſly voted to Dr. Jenner, to be preſented in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas, as a token of their ſenſe of his ſkill and performance, in bringing into general uſe the innoculation of the Kine pock.

From the Boston Chronicle, of Oct. 3.

SAMUEL ADAMS, IS DEAD!

We have the mournful taſk to announce to the public, that on yeſterday morning, about a quarter paſt ſeven o'clock, at his houſe in this town, DIED, in the 82d year of his aged, SAMUEL ADAMS, late governor of this commonwealth, the conſiſtant and inflexible patriot and republican.

BERLIN, Auguſt 10.

Couriers from London and Peterſburgh arrive here almoſt daily. Our court, conjointly with that of Ruſſia, neglects no means to put an end to the war between France and England. The laſt propoſition made to the cabinet of London, are of ſuch a nature that it cannot refuſe to accede to them, without proving in the moſt evident manner, its averſion to peace. We are aſſured that if the courts of Ruſſia and Pruſſia ſhall be unable to reconcile the two belligerant powers, there will be formed between the principal ſovereigns of Europe, a confederacy ſimilar to that called the Germanic league. This confederacy will have for its object the reſcuing Germany from all attack, protecting her territory, inhabitants, rights, and property, and enſure the freedom of commerce and navigation. We expect a ſpeedy change in the ſtate of affairs. The Elbe and Weſer cannot long remain blockaded; the inconveniences which reſult from the blockade, and the ſtagnation of commerce, are too great for our court and that of Peterſburgh, not to adopt the moſt ſerious meaſures to put an end to them.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

One thouſand five hundred gunboats are now afloat, equipped, and ready to act againſt the French, between the Land's End and Plymouth.

La Floire, a French veſſel from Martinique, having on board Gen. Nogues, late governor of St. Lucia, with twenty-nine other officers has been captured by the Eliza privateer, of Briſtol, Capt. Thomas, and brought into King's Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.

FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from St. Maloes, to a gentleman in Newburyport.

"You muſt have heard undoubtedly of the grand preparations making in this country for a deſcent on England—It is ſaid that Bonaparte means to head an army of *four hundred thouſand men* himſelf, in this expedition; but I do not imagine he will loſe his hold here. However, I wiſh, and think it will take place, as all deſcriptions of perſons are urgent, and encouraging the Firſt Conſul to undertake it; but all from different views, the army want to enrich themſelves by plundering that fine country, the citizens wiſh it to be rid of the army, the Jacobins are in hopes by that means to regain their authority, and the Royaliſts contemplate when the army is gone to ſeize the helm of government in the name of Louis 18th, recall that unfortunate Monarch, garriſon well the ſea coaſt to prevent their return, and depend upon the change in the public mind for their ſucceſs; aided by all the ſtrength they can collect. I am ſure it would not be difficult if the King would be active, and enterpriſing in the buſineſs—It is confidently ſaid that Moreau will aſſiſt the Royal Family, but I feel afraid the plot will be diſcovered, as ſome perſons are ſo imprudent as to expreſs their wiſhes on the ſubject already."

FOR SALE,

A Young, Likely, Honest,
NEGRO MAN,

Who is an excellent cook, a good carriage driver, and a very good houſe ſervant.——Enquire of the Printer.

NOTICE.

THE Standing Committee of the Board of Truſtees of the Tranſylvania Univerſity, are requeſted to meet in Lexington, on Thurſday the 3d of November next, to appoint a Teacher of Languages for the enſuing half year.

By order of the Committee.
R. PATTERSON Chm.

Lexington, Oct. 24th, 1803. 2w

The celebrated, full bred Imported Horse

BARONET,

IS on his way from New-York to this place, where he will ſtand next ſeaſon, and be let to mares. He has perhaps won more money than any other horſe ever imported from England; he won at one time the Oatland Stakes of 1900 guineas, beating 18 of the beſt horſes in the kingdom of Great Britain, beſides a number of purſes. A liſt of his performances on the turf, together with his pedigree, will be made known on his arrival. Alſo the

Noted Imported full bred Hunter,
HIGHFLYER,

Will come in company with him.

6t Lexington, Oct. 25, 1803.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that we, or either of us, will attend the commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, at the houſe of John Hazlerigg, on Green creek, in ſaid county, on the fourth Monday in November next, to proceed to take the depoſitions of ſundry witneſſes to eſtabliſh the calls of an entry made in the name of James Parberry, as follows—"James Parberry, aſſignee of Battom Eſtis, enters 400 acres by certificate &c. lying on Green creek, a branch of Licking, joining the lands of Parberry, as aſſignee of Eliſh Eſtis, to begin below Battom Eſtis's improvement at a large ſpring, running up the ſaid creek for quantity," and to do ſuch other matters and things as may appear neceſſary and agreeable to law.

John Hazlerigg,
Jehoiada Musick,
Henry Wigginton,
Thomas Weathers.

TO BE SOLD.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette circuit court in a ſuit in chancery, wherein Wilſon Cary Nicholas, was complainant, & James Morriſon and Joſeph H. Daveiſs, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of George Nicholas deceaſed, were defendants, The following real and perſonal property will be expoſed to ſale to the higheſt bidder for caſh, at the places and times herein afterwards mentioned, to wit—All the intereſt of which George Nicholas died ſeized and poſſeſſed, and which is now veſted in the ſaid James Morriſon, and Joſeph H. Daveiſs, under the will of the ſaid George Nicholas, deceaſed, of and to the Bourbon Furnace, Forge, & the Lands thereunto belonging, and the Lands held by him as a member of the United Iron Company, at the Bourbon Furnace, on the 21ſt day of November next, the ſale to commence at 12 o'clock, and to continue until the ſaid property is ſold.

Two tracts of land, lying and being on the waters of Eagle creek, containing twenty thouſand acres, which were granted to the ſaid George Nicholas by Patent, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1788, and ſundry Slaves, the property of the late George Nicholas, which were compriſed in a mortgage executed by the ſaid George Nicholas, to Wilſon Miles Cary, and ſince mortgaged to Wilſon Cary Nicholas, as the Court-Houſe door, in Lexington, on the 28th day of November next.

And ſome other perſonal property compriſed in the ſaid mortgages, at the houſe of Mrs. Nicholas, in Lexington, on the 29th day of November next.

The ſales at the Court Houſe door, in Lexington, and at Mrs. Nicholas's houſe, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to continue until ſold. The whole of the ſaid property will be ſold, or ſo much as will raiſe the ſum of £3086 14 1 1-4, with intereſt at 6 per centum per annum, from the 1ſt day of January 1798, to the time of ſale.

Jilson Payne,
James Boyd,
John M'Intire,
Thomas Bodley,
John Bradford &
Thomas Hart jun. } Com'rs. 4w

Oct. 25, 1803.

ON the fifteenth day of November next, commiſſioners will meet at my houſe, in Montgomery county, and continue from day to day, until the buſineſs is completed, to take the depoſitions of witneſſes to perpetuate their teſtimony, to eſtabliſh the improvement called for in an entry of 1000 acres of land made in the name of William Farrow, on Graſſy Lick, and to do ſuch other things as may be neceſſary and agreeably to law.

William Farrow,
atty in fact for
William Farrow.

Oct. 21, 1803.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I ſhall attend with the commiſſioners appointed by an order of the county court of Fayette, on Friday the 25th day of November next, and adjourn from day to day until the buſineſs is completed, at Thompſon's mill in the ſaid county, on the Town Fork of Elkhorn, and thence proceed to the place where a walnut tree ſtood marked RT, the beginning of an entry of 1000 acres made on a treaſury warrant, in the name of Robert Thompſon, October 10th, 1780, on the Town Fork of Elkhorn, about ſix miles below Lexington, and half a mile South of the creek, in order to take the depoſitions of witneſſes, to perpetuate their teſtimony reſpecting the ſaid beginning, and ſuch other calls of the ſaid entry as may then be deemed neceſſary, and to do ſuch other things as may be neceſſary, and agreeable to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made & provided.

Jacob M'Connothy.

October 24th, 1803.

Taken up by John Richardſon, Clarke county, living on the waters of Red river, one mile from the mouth, a Brown Mare, two years old paſt, a few grey hares in her forehead, neither docked nor branded; appraiſed to 9l. 10s. Auguſt the 20th 1803.

* *D. Hampton j. p.*

Blank Deeds,

On Parchment and Paper—for ſale at this office.

PAMPHLETS,

ON a variety of intereſting ſubjects, for ſale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

POETRY

SONG,

Sung with universal applause in the character of Irpone *in the new opera of* "Ayto Aylo, or the Source of the Nile."

WHEN I was a youug one
So pretty and smart,
I dreamt not, I thought not, that I had a heart:
I kiss'd all the men,
And I kiss'd all the ladies,
And I romp'd with the boys
As I play'd with rag babies;
But I dreamt not, I thought not, that I had a heart,
Oh I dreamt not, I thought not that I had a heart.

When arrived in my teens,
Still void of all art,
I dreamt not, I thought not, that I had a heart.
The men they all bow'd
And vow'd I was pretty;
My Parrot I thought
Was more charming than witty;
For I dreamt not, I thought not, that I had a heart.

One night at the ball room
Came Strephon so smart,
But I dreamt not, I thought not, that I had a heart.
He ask'd me to dance---
And so while we were dancing
A thing in my bosom
Kept so jumping and prancing;
But I dreamt not, I thought not that it was a heart,
Oh I dreamt not, I thought not, that I had a heart.

Next day in the lone grove
He sued with such art,
And vow'd he was ruined if I had no heart;
He press'd me to wed----
And believe me dear ladies,
I have guess'd out the odds
Between beaux and rag babies:
Now I know for a truth that I once had a heart;
Yes, I dreamt not, but I know that I once had a heart.

DIVERSITY.

ONCE on the festival of St. Stephen, a monk was to deliver a panegyric on the saint, and it being late before he began, the priests, who feared the preaching might detain them too long, begged him to abridge his discourse. He mounted the pulpit and addressed the auditors. "Brothers! it is one year to day, since I delivered before you a panegyric on the saint whose festival we celebrate. As I have not heard that he has performed *any thing new since*, I have nothing to add to the encomium, which I then passed upon him."

MANUFACTURE OF KNIVES AT THIERS, IN FRANCE.

The subdivision of labour in this manufacture is highly remarkable.—1. The iron in bars are subject to the action of great hammers, moved by the force of water, which reduce the bars to the requisite breadth and thickness. 2. The blacksmith at the forge then cuts out and fashions the blade. 3. In the mean time another workman prepares the hold of iron to which the blade is to be fixed. 4. Another makes the spring. 5. A different person prepares the handle. 6. A woman forms the ornaments, which are to appear where the nails fasten the pieces of the handle together. 7. The rough unpolished blade is put into the hands of a workman whose business it is to file it down. 8. From him it is transferred to another, who polishes it and sharpens it to the proper delicacy of edge. 9. Lastly another person takes all these different pieces, and puts it together in a knife. Each of these nine different persons confines himself for life to his own branch of work. The whole number of inhabitants in the town is but 15,000; and of those 10,000 are thus employed in the manufacturing of cutlery. The peasantry of the environs, to the distance of some miles around, follow the same ocupation. And in this small and infertile district, there are probably not fewer than 20,000 persons who earn their subsistance by making knives and scissars.

This is in fact Sheffield of France. Much of its wares are exported to Spain, Mexico, Peru, Buenos-Ayres, to the Easporia of the Levant, and to the East and West Indies. The knives of Thiers are sold by the manufacturer at three shillings and four pence sterling a gross, consisting of twelve dozen; the scissars at five shilings per gross. Even the dearest are not retailed at more than ten pence a piece.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

IN the state of North Carolina, and neighborhood of Salisbury, about eight years ago, a very remarkable wall was discovered. Its distance from Third creek, a considerable stream, is about one quarter of a mile, from the South Yadkin river, about two and a half or three miles; and from the Atlantic ocean, not less than one hundred and sixty or seventy miles. Its direction is nearly northwest and south east. Since its discovery various attempts have been made to ascertain its length, breadth, depth, and the materials of which it is composed. Its top is at unequal distances, below the surface of the earth, though it generally rises as the surface rises, and sinks as it sinks. A pit has been dug beside the wall, to the depth of twenty-seven feet, but no appearance of its termination downwards. The thickness is uniformly the same, viz. two feet. Its length has not been ascertained; but from the place where the pit has been sunk, the wall has been known to extend more than one hundred feet down the hill, and parallel with a branch which runs near. Above the pit it extends one hundred and fifty feet in a direct line. It then forms a segment of a large circle, for about 15 feet, and then proceeds in a right line, parallel with, but six or seven feet out of the first direction. The face on each side the wall, is smooth and even; all the stones of an irregular size and shape. The largest are near the size of common brick, the smallest not larger than the end of a man's thumb. The large stones are all laid lengthwise, across the wall---the small of which there are a great number, are used to fill up the interstices between them. The texture of the stone is of a peculiar kind, and different from any in the neighborhood, except one quarry, which is at the distance from the wall of about one half of a mile. The cement is of a whitish color, and appears to contain much lime; but when analysed, yields iron without lime.

The discovery of this wall, which can scarcely be thought a natural production, seems to strengthen the opinion of those who believe that this Western World has once before been inhabited by a civilized people, or at least visited oftener than history informs us of, and prior to its authenticated discovery by Columbus.

BROWN AND WEST's PATENT WOODEN STILLS

HAVE been in use for some time, in the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation from more than two hunded Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a distillery on this plan, three or four days, and the cost of stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of *high proof* and free from all *disagreeable taste*) is produced by *one operation*, which saves the expence and trouble of *doubling*.

These stills work more than three times as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for states, counties or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50 dollars.

TOBACCO WANTED.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON,

WANT to purchase a quantity of INSPECTED TOBACCO,

At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river, for which they will give CASH and MERCHANDIZE or ALL CASH in nine months. Apply at their store opposite the market-house, in Lexington.

September 27, 1803

For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE FARM,
OR TRACT OF LAND,

On which I now live, formerly occupied by the Reverend David Rice, containing 509 acres, in the county of Mercer, near Danville—it is in good repair, and in complete farming order; it is as well watered as any tract of land of its size in the state. There is on said farm, a good

Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, Stables & other out Houses.

Likewise, a large

Stone Distillery, a good bearing *Apple and Peach Orchard*,

with sundry other valuable properties, not necessary to mention, as any person wishing to purchase, will view the premises, and judge for themselves. The title is indisputable—For terms of sale apply to the subscriber.

EDw. WORTHINGTON.

Oct. 4, 1803. *2m

THE KENTUCKY MISCELLANY,

By Thomas Johnson Jun. may be had at this office.

Alex. Parker & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, *in addition to their former assortment*

Rose and Striped Blankets assorted,
Twilled, Grey, Blue and Striped Coatings'
Superfine Broad Cloths assorted,
Second do. do. assorted,
Double Milled Drabs assorted,
Mixed and Drab Plaines,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Blue and Drab Knaps,
Flannels and Baizes assorted,
Chintzes and Callicoes assorted,
Silk Shawls assorted,
4-4 Irish Linnen,
Plain & Figured Cambrick Muslins,
Broad and Narrow Cord Dimities,
Book and Coarse Muslins,
Blue and Green Hair Plush,
Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Loaf Sugar and Coffee,
London Particular, Madeira and Teneriffe } Wines,
Pepper, Chodolate and Mustard,
Indigo, and Spruce,
Ochre and Tanner's Oil,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glass,
Queens' Glass & China Wares,
Knives and Forks assorted,
Best Millington Crowley Steel,
Copper and Tin,
Mill, Cross and Whip Saws,
6, 8, 10 & 12 oz. Tacks,
2d. & 3d. Clout Nails,
Tinn and Wheel Wire, &c. &c.

Which will make a general assortment for the present and approaching season, and which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH and HEMP.

Lexington, August 30th, 1803.

WANTED,

A Likely NEGRO GIRL, between the age of 10 and 18, for which Cash will be given.—Apply at Mr. Bodley's Office, Lexington.

tf Sep. 20, 1803.

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

Have removed their

STORE

To the House formerly occupied by *Messrs. Saml. and Geo. Trotter.*

July 26th, 1803.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, about the 10th of April 1803, a Negro Man, called

RANDAL;

He is about 28 or 30 years of age, he is a small fellow but well set; of a dark mulatto color, pretends to know something of paint and railing; he can saw very well at bottom—he plays the fiddle after a negro fashion—he has marks on his back of the switch, and what is remarkable his great toe is much longer than the rest; he can read a little. It is most likely he is lurking about Gen. Levi Todd's where he has a wife. Whoever will secure the above fellow in prison so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

William Ingram.

August 20, 1803.

MADISON COUNTY, sct.

September Term, 1803.

Joshua Dillingham, compl't.
against
Alexander Carns and Willis Watkins, def'ts.

In Chancery.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and not being inhabitants of this state; on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be published for three months successively in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, another set up at the court-house door of this county, and that a third be published at the Baptist stone meeting-house on Otter creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

*12f A Copy, Teste
WILL. IRVINE, C. M. C.

On the Fourth Friday in this month, Will be run over the Winchester course, [Clarke county,]

A PURSE RACE,

Of two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, who has never run the heats and won a purse or match race. On the succeeding day, will be a race of mile heats, for the entrance money of the first day. For information as to the terms of the race apply to Doct. ZECHARIAH FIELD, near the aforesaid town of Winchester.

7th October, 1803.

Clarke county, sct.

Taken up by John Davis, living on Howard's lower creek, a two year old

Black Filley,

near 14 hands high, a few white hairs in her face, no brand perceivable; appraised to 40 dollars, before me, this 17th of August 1803.

Wm. Mc.Millan.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods and Stationary,
Glass and Queen's ware,
Iron Mongery and Hard Ware.
A handsome assortment of Saddlery.

In his assortment of Merchandize, are the following articles, viz.

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bobea } TEAS, FRESH.
French Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid,
Madeira, Sherry, and Old Teneriffe } WINES.
Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate
Raisins,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Alspice,
Mustard,
Mace and Cloves,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Indigo,
Madder and Logwood.

FISH,

Salmon, Shad, and Herrings.

Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skillets, Spades and Shovels,
Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards
Gun Locks and Cutting Knives,
English and Dutch Scythes,
Brushes of various kinds,
Nankeens,
Men's Black and White Silk Stockings,
Women's Silk do.
Large and Elegant White Cotton Counterpanes,

With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care, and will be sold on as low terms as any in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp, Country made Linen, or such articles of Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell cheap, has determined not to give credit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter, (By Wholesale.)

A quantity of *MERCHANDIZE*. consisting chiefly of the following articles,

Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book Muslins, Ginghams, an elegant assortment of Buttons, Muffs, Furr Trimmings, a few pieces Fine Cloth, Casimeres & Swansdown—Mersailles Jacketing, Womens' and Childrens' Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.

A GREAT BARGAIN,

MAY be had in that valuable and handsome seat whereon I now live, in the county of Fayette, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, containing about 450 or 460 acres, well improved, the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat manner, and a very fine GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, one of which is French Burr; the mills and dam were all built anew last summer, and generally thought to grind as fast as any mills in the state; the dam and all under-works of the mills are locust timbers. There is about 130 acres of open land, meadows and grass lots included; springs and stock water that was never known to fail. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty deed will be made to the purchaser. The Terms are 15 dollars per acre, (the land being made subject to the payments thereof) one half in hand, the other half at two equal payments of 12 months each, or it may be bought for four pounds per acre, by the cash being paid down. I will sell the whole or divide it to suit the purchasers, it lying well to divide.—For further particulars, by applying to the subscriber living on the premises, any person may be informed and shewn. Likewise

TWO STILLS—FOR SALE.

One holds 127 gallons, a new still—the other holds 60 gallons, I will sell them low for cash.—For sale also,

The well known thorough bred horse

LAMPLIGHTER,

Which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his colts the same if not superior—the said horse may be bought for 1500 dollars and not less, half in hand, for the other half twelve months credit will be given, or he may be bought for 1200 dollars Cash, and not less; he was seven years old last spring.

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 6, 1803. tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnevorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

825 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six milles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Kentucky, January 14th, 1803

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tye your cuts loose. H. C.

PROPOSALS

By DANIEL BRADFORD,

For printing by Subscription,

POLITICAL COMMERCIAL & MORAL REFLECTIONS,

On the late cession of

LOUISIANA,

TO THE UNITED STATES.

By ALLAN B. MAGRUDER Esq. *Of Lexington Kentucky.*

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will contain about 150 pages octavo.

II. It will be printed with a neat type, on good Kentucky paper.

III. The price to subscribers will be 50 cents a copy, one half paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the work.

IV. It will be put to press as soon as 250 subscribers are obtained, and finished with all possible dispatch.

FAMILY BIBLE.

Subscriptions will be received at this office for Carey's Family Bible. Price, either *Five, Six, Seven or Eight Dollars*, according to the manner in which it is executed.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING, And MANIFESTS, For sale at this Office.

FOR RENT,

From one to ten years,

A PLANTATION,

OF 120 acres, in repair, 4 miles from George Town, Scott county—Prime advantages as to orchards, wood, water, fencing, housing and neighborhood mills. For terms apply to the owner in Shelby, or Gen. Henry, near the premises.

tf MATTHEWS FLOURNOY.

TAKEN up by Benjamin Vanhook in Harrison county, on Beaver creek, a bright bay Mare, eight years old, large, some marks of the collar, appears to have been foundered; appraised to $ July the 18th. 1803.

A copy, Attest.

W. MOORE, C. H. C.